

# Austria Insists France Did Talk of Peace

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The

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## FRENCH HOLD ROAD TO AMIENS AGAINST ATTACK OF 180,000

### MILLION TINY LIBERTY BELLS HUNG ON N. Y. DOOR KNOBS TO OPEN THIRD LOAN DRIVE

"Ring It Again" Will Be an Invitation to Every One to Buy a Bond.

20,000 VOLUNTEERS.

Police Reserves, Formerly Home Defense Leaguers, Among Workers.

More than 1,000,000 tiny Liberty Bells will be distributed throughout Greater New York to-night as the signal for the start of the great drive for the Third Liberty Loan. Made of pasteboard and replicas of the great bell which rang out the country's independence nearly a century and a half ago, they will bear the inscription:

"Ring It Again."

The bells will be reminders of the patriotic duty of every one at home toward the country and the boys who have now entered the war on the western front.

"Ring It Again!" is an invitation to buy a bond and to get your neighbor to buy another.

The bells will be distributed by 20,000 volunteers, of whom 10,000 will be police reserves, formerly known as the Home Defense League. The men will report to their various precincts and will have the co-operation of Police Commissioner Earle and Deputy Commissioner Rodman Wanamaker. Women's organizations will also give their aid.

Boy Scouts, high school pupils and the children of public institutions will also participate in the work. The boys will have police permission to ring all the bells they want to, to call attention of the residents to the Liberty Bell hanging on the doorknob.

When the city awakens in the morning the billposters will be busy plastering the walls with posters telling all about the loan.

Flags will float from every available staff throughout the land in commemoration of the first anniversary of our entrance into war with Germany. Then will be launched the Third Liberty Loan. The day was suggested by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo as one singularly fitting for the start of the great drive.

The preparations for the third drive far surpass the efforts made on the two preceding loans. It is expected in this drive to raise more than \$3,000,000,000, and the country is ready for the bonds. The big offensive on the western front and the real entrance of our own boys in the war has stirred the patriotism of the people at home more than anything which has yet happened.

PARADE AND "BOMBING" BY AIRPLANES.

At 11.30 to-morrow morning there will be a parade from committee headquarters, No. 120 Broadway, to the City Hall, where the campaign will be officially begun at noon.

Seven airplanes from Mineola will "bomb" the city with bond literature. In Madison Square the National League for Women's Service will open the Liberty Bank, a miniature of the War Treasury. In City Hall Park the Mayor's Committee of Women for National Defense will open its Lib-

(Continued on Second Page.)

### JUDGE INGRAHAM'S DAUGHTER INJURED IN PARIS ATTACK

Both of Mme. Dutreuil's Legs Broken by Fire on Church.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The name of Mme. Natalie Dutreuil, daughter of George L. Ingraham, of No. 247 Fifth Avenue, New York, was added to-day to those of Americans killed and injured when a church in Paris was destroyed by fire from German long range guns. Both of Mme. Dutreuil's legs were broken, according to a despatch from Ambassador Sharp. Her niece, a Frenchwoman, was decapitated.

The Ambassador's despatch said that the President of France, members of the ministry and Allied and neutral diplomats attended the funeral of the counselor of the Swiss Embassy and his wife, killed in the church, and heard a funeral oration denouncing the German methods of warfare.

Mme. Dutreuil is the daughter of former Supreme Court Justice George L. Ingraham, whose law office is at No. 14 Wall Street and whose residence is No. 247 Fifth Avenue. She married Lieut. Bernard Dutreuil of the French Army in the Church of St. Philippe du Roule, in Paris, Oct. 20, 1908.

LONDON, April 5.—The Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam reports the German newspapers as announcing that Emperor William has sent a personal letter to the President of the Swiss Confederation apologizing for the killing of the Counselor of the Swiss Legation in Paris during the bombardment of Good Friday.

AMSTERDAM, Thursday, April 4.—A Berlin official statement to-day says that the bombardment of Paris was suspended on Wednesday because of the funeral of the Counselor of the Swiss Legation in Paris.

### 50 I. W. W. SEIZED IN RAID

SPOKANE, Wash., April 5.—Police to-day raided the headquarters of the I. W. W. in the city of the Lumbee Workers and Agricultural Workers' Union of the Industrial Workers of the World here, took fifty men to Police Headquarters and seized all books and literature in the rooms.

### RULES HARD CIDER IS LIQUOR

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to-day affirmed a judgment of the Court of Special Sessions of the City of New York sitting in Bronx County which convicted Peter Palluch of No. 93 Melrose Avenue, the Bronx, of selling "hard cider" without a liquor license.

The opinion of Justice Laughlin says: "Hard cider is not a liquor, but 'hard' is a liquor within the meaning and intent of the law."

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### BOY FORGER GETS \$28,000; CAUGHT, HE KILLS HIMSELF

Prescott, Ariz., Bank Clerk Dupes Three Big New York Institutions.

John A. Frye, a boy of twenty, resigned his position as correspondence clerk in the Prescott National Bank of Prescott, Ariz., on Feb. 15, arrived in New York on the 19th and two days later secured \$28,000 in cash on forged letters from the bank cashier in three of the best known banks below the dead line of the financial district. Two days later the Pinkerton National Detective Agency, with the assistance of Detectives Haskins and Kelly from the First Branch Detective Bureau, took up the trail of the missing lad.

This morning the Pinkerton agency at Providence, R. I., arrested the forger in bed at his apartment, No. 206 Broad Street. As he got out of bed, he reached under the pillow and drawing an automatic revolver from under it shot himself dead.

Frye had been in the employ of the Prescott bank nine months, having gone to Prescott after embezzling \$600 from the firm which employed him in Seattle, Wash. He was an expert stenographer and typewriter, neat and thorough in his work, and became a favorite with the bank people. When he made up his mind to leave he concluded to come to New York, make a big clean up and go "over there."

He wrote a number of letters to banks in this city with which the Prescott institution was doing business, saying that Mr. John A. Frye, a customer of his bank, was about to leave for New York, and that it would be a great favor to the bank if the bank addressed would honor his check on them for \$5,000. Also, he carried a draft on the Anglo-London & Paris Bank of San Francisco for \$15,000, the cashing of which for him would also be a great favor to the bank. To the letters he forged the cashier's name.

He cashed the draft, or rather raised \$11,000 on it, saying that he wouldn't need the remaining \$4,000 for several days and would call for it. Then, through his forged letter, he raised \$17,000 more and departed from New York. Before he left he mailed to the Seattle firm a draft for the \$600 he had embezzled.

The Pinkerton branch at Providence learned that a young man known as "Charles Hantum" had a great deal of ready cash, most of which he had deposited in the banks of that city. A photograph of the missing Frye was forwarded to Providence and at 7 o'clock this morning Supt. Packard of the Providence Pinkertons and a detective from the Police Department went to the rooms of the alleged "Hantum."

He admitted his identity when Packard flashed his photograph and told the detective that most of the money was in the bank drawer. Then he was told to get up and dress himself. He had his automatic revolver in his hand as he landed on his feet and shot himself in the head. Death was instantaneous.

A receipt for \$155.00 for five Anglo-French war bonds was found in the dead man's room and also a receipt for a safe deposit box. At the New York branch of the Pinkertons it was said that Frye had written to a friend, telling him that he was going to New York to make \$50,000 and was then going "over there."

When he got little more than half that sum he found that he had so much money he didn't know what to do with it. Although he was an expert stenographer and typewriter, he had begun to take a course in the work at a school in Providence.

### GERMAN LYNCHED FOR DISLOYALTY AS PRAYER ENDS

Hanged by Illinois Miners After Writing Farewell to Parents Abroad.

COLLINSVILLE, Ill., April 5.—Kneeling with his arms crossed, Robert P. Prager, who was lynched at midnight for alleged disloyal utterances, prayed in German for three minutes before he was strung up, according to statements to-day by members of the lynching party.

Prager was a coal miner, and yesterday at Maryville, Ill., in an address to the miners on Socialism, he said to have made remarks derogatory to President Wilson. Miners there became angry, and when they threatened to do him bodily harm Prager escaped to Collinsville, his home.

Some of the miners, however, followed him, collected a crowd, took Prager from his home and led him barefoot through the street waving an American flag.

The police, fearing violence, took Prager from his captors and placed him in the City Hall. Later a large crowd gathered in front of the Hall and demanded the man.

Mayor J. H. Siegel counseled calmness but the police force of four was overpowered and Prager was found in the basement of the Hall hiding beneath a pile of tiling. He was dragged down the street, and beyond the city limits, the crowd threatening to shoot if the officers approached.

One mile west of the city the rope by which Prager had been led was thrown over the limb of a tree. He was asked if he had anything to say. His answer was to drop to his knees and with arms crossed to pray in German for three minutes. Without another word he was pulled into the air ten feet and allowed to hang. The mob then dispersed.

While the crowd was hunting for him, Prager wrote his parents in Dresden, Germany, this note:

"I must, this 4th day of April, die. Please pray for me, my dear parents. This is my last letter and testament."

The police said that Prager, while in their custody, had stated he was a registered enemy alien, that he was born in Germany but that he had taken out his first naturalization papers and had hoped to become an American citizen.

In Prager's pocket was found a long "proclamation" in which he stated his loyalty to the United States and to union labor and told of his difficulty in entering the miners' union.

### REPORT OF LYNCHING PUT BEFORE WILSON; DEPLORED AT CAPITAL

Government Expected to Issue Statement Hoping There Will Be No Repetition.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Attorney General Gregory took to the Cabinet meeting to-day a report of the lynching of a German, Robert P. Prager, at Collinsville, Ill., last night, for discussion with President Wilson. The Government is expected to denounce the mob's lawless act and to express the hope that there will be no repetition elsewhere.

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## GAINS BY FRENCH ON GERMAN FLANK; SLIGHT LOSS BY HAIG ON THE SOMME

### PROUD OF OUR MEN IN FRANCE, WILSON'S WAR ANNIVERSARY GREETING TO PERSHING ARMY

"Confident They Will Prove Themselves in Every Sense of the Finest Metal of Free Men," Says President.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 5 (United Press).—The following message from President Wilson is published in the Stars and Stripes, the expeditionary force's newspaper:

"Please convey to the officers and men of our expeditionary force the warmest greetings on the anniversary of the United States' entrance into the great war for liberty, and say to them that we not only have been proud of the way they have so far accounted for themselves, but we have the utmost confidence that they will prove themselves in every sense to be made of the finest metal of free men."

### VIENNA OFFICIALLY INSISTS FRANCE TALKED ABOUT PEACE AS CZERNIN SAID IN SPEECH

Declares Count Armand, Representing Clemenceau, Took Up Subject With Count Revertata in Switzerland.

AMSTERDAM, April 5.—An official announcement made in Vienna to-day reiterates the assertion of Foreign Minister Czernin, which was denied yesterday by Premier Clemenceau of France, that a conversation concerning peace has been held between Austria-Hungary and France.

An official telegram from Vienna says that Count Armand, a confidential agent of Premier Clemenceau, had an interview with Count Revertata, counselor of the Austrian Legation in Switzerland, at which the question of peace was discussed.

Count Revertata declared on behalf of Austria that Foreign Minister Czernin was prepared for a discussion with a representative of France, and that he believed it would be possible to carry on negotiations with success as soon as France renounced her plans for the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine. Count Armand replied, the telegram says, that M. Clemenceau was not in a position to accept the proposal for such a renunciation.

"On instructions from the Foreign Minister," says the Vienna statement, "Count Revertata, Counselor of the Legation in Switzerland, repeatedly had discussions in Switzerland with a confidential agent of M. Clemenceau, Count Armand, attached to the French War Ministry, who was sent to Switzerland to interview Count Revertata."

"As a result of the interview of these two gentlemen in Freiburg, Switzerland, on Feb. 2, the question was discussed whether and on what basis a discussion concerning the bringing about of a general peace would be possible between the Foreign Ministers of Austria-Hungary and France, or between official representatives of these ministers."

### TREASON CHARGE HURLED AT BERGER IN SENATE

Borah Declares He Cannot Conceive of More Traitorous Man Under U. S. Flag.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Senate to-day was swamped with petitions from many States to enact the legislation which would punish with a twenty-year prison sentence and a \$10,000 fine any war acts or utterances. There was a spirited debate during which Senator Borah, Idaho, denounced Victor Berger, Socialist candidate for Senator from Wisconsin.

"I can't conceive of a more despicable, traitorous man under the American flag," said Borah, referring to Berger's platform proposing an immediate peace with Germany.

"Here he proposed exactly what Lenin and Trotsky did to Russia—a surrender to Germany. That's treason," shouted Borah, to applause from the galleries.

TO-NIGHT, Motion Picture Hall, Webster Bldg., 112 East 11th St.—Advs.

### British Again Attacked on a Wide Front, but Hold Firmly at Most Points—Cruel Losses to Germans Reported by Paris.

T O-DAY'S report from Paris says a German attack on French positions southeast of Amiens with 180,000 men, nearly half of which were fresh, was wholly frustrated. The assault had for its object the capture of the railway running southward from Amiens to Clermont and on to Paris.

St. Aignan Farm, southeast of Grivesnes and two and a half miles northwest of Montdidier, was taken by the French and held against counter assaults. To the north the French withdrew to the west of Castel, but threw back the Germans from Arrière Wood, west of Mailly-Rameval.

On the southern salient, between Montdidier and Lasigny the French conquered the greater part of Epinette Wood, near the point of a former French advance.

Attacks with strong forces against British positions from the Somme to the Luce, are reported to-day by Gen. Haig. They were beaten off with great loss to the Germans except at one point, the British being driven back a short distance to positions east of Villers-Bretonneux, nine miles east of Amiens. These positions are being maintained.

Heavy forces of Germans were engaged by the British near Albert. Further north the German artillery was active near Bucquoy and in the Scarpe Valley.

PARIS, April 5.—Following is the text of to-day's War Office statement:

"The Germans continued their attacks during the night with undiminished violence, throwing fresh forces into the battle. We have identified fifteen divisions (about 180,000 men) on this part of the front, seven of them fresh ones.

"Notwithstanding the marked superiority in the strength of the enemy forces, which the Germans used up recklessly, they did not obtain their objective, which was the railway from Amiens to Clermont, as is shown by documents found on prisoners. French regiments, resisting step by step and counter-attacking energetically, maintained their line in its entirety and inflicted cruel losses on the enemy.

"Meanwhile in the north the French withdrew their positions to west of Castel. They ejected the Germans from Arrière Wood, west of Mailly-Rameval. Southeast of Grivesnes a brilliant counter-attack gave the French the St. Aignan farm, which they held against all assault.

"Between Montdidier and Noyon the artillery fighting became very intense. French troops attacked the German lines and obtained possession of the greater part of Epinette Wood, 600 yards north of Orvillers-Sorel. All efforts of the Germans to dislodge the French were vain.

"Further east a local operation enabled the French to enlarge their positions north of Mont Benaud, which the Germans, notwithstanding their false statements, were never able to take from the French."

Paris was greatly cheered and confidence was increased by to-day's reports.

### NEW ATTACK ON BRITISH LINE; HAIG ADMITS SOMME REVERSE

LONDON, April 5.—Following is the statement issued to-day by the British War Office:

"Between the Luce River and the Somme heavy fighting continued yesterday during the afternoon and evening till a late hour.